A NEW SPECIES OF EMBIID FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA

— BY —

Dr. K. FRIEDERICHS (Apia, Samoa).

(The English translation has not been revised by the Author).

The following description is founded on two dry examples which I received for identification from the Western Australian Museum at Perth.

OLIGOTOMA HARDYI, n. sp.

Male. Winged. Posterior branch of the radial ramus[1] not forked in either wing, rather strongly developed, but not reaching the tip of the wing ; the same remarks apply to the median, whilst the cubital is absent. Anal present.

The wing-veins which are present, as well as the line of the absent cubital, are brown-edged ; so that, apart from the anal, five double brown longitudinal lines are present and the wings look rather darkly striped to the naked eye.

Transverse veins numerous. In the forewing six between the anterior margin of the wing and the first radial branch (these are only weak, the rest are stronger) ; four between the first and second radial branches ; three between the latter and its successor ; and two in the space to the median. In the hindwing the corresponding numbers are : three, four, two, two. As in the other species the number of transverse veins varies. This species may be said to have much better developed wing-veins than all other known species.

Antennae with 21 segments. Eyes large, projecting, kidney-shaped, broader than long (as seen from above). The whole head about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the eye. Lateral borders of the head converging posteriorly and slightly rounded.

---

[1] The terminology employed is that of Enderlein's Monograph of the Embiidae.

Prothorax somewhat narrower than the posterior margin of the head, the apotom separated off by a distinct constriction. Meso- and meta-notum naked (the rest of the body covered with stiff hairs.)

Legs without peculiarities (so far as I could ascertain from these dry specimens). Front tarsi with the normal oval metatarsus, convex above, for use in spinning.

Extremity of the abdomen; 10th tergite divided longitudinally; the right half produced into a long pointed process, the left with a short round termination. The appendage of the 9th sternite (penis ?) projects straight back and appears to be bifid; its anterior portion is hidden by the middle part of the 10th tergite. Basipodite of the left cercus flattened, produced inwards; the first joint of the left cercus strongly club-shaped, posterior half produced inwards and toothed on that side; the second joint short, thick and cylindrical. (It is difficult to determine the precise structure of the extremity of the abdomen in dry specimens).

Colour.—Dark brown, meso and meta-notum and parts of the legs lighter; the first segments of the antennae yellowish brown.

Dimensions.—Specimen 1—length $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Specimen 2—length 10 mm.

Wings the same size in both specimens—length 11-10 mm., breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$-$2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Habitat.—Western Australia. Captured in Perth by Mr. G. H. Hardy, now at the Tasmanian Museum, Hobart. They flew into a room in company with several other individuals attracted by the light of a lamp in June, 1912.

Remarks.—This species does not agree with the diagnosis of the genus Oligotoma given in either of the Monographs (those of Krauss and Enderlein). Yet, there is no doubt that *O. hardyi* is an Oligotoma.

It differs from Enderlein's diagnosis in the strong development of the median and the posterior branches of the radial ramus, and in the absence of a process on the left half of the 10th tergite. From Krauss' diagnosis it differs in possessing teeth on the much-thickened first joint of the left cercus. *O. heymonsi*, End., also differs from this diagnosis in having the same organ toothed, whilst in *O. greeniana*, End., the left process of the 10th tergite is also absent.

Whilst in Sydney I had the opportunity of examining the type (male) of Froggatt's Australian Embiid (*O. gurneyi*) in the Agricultural Museum. It is a dry specimen without an abdomen. The neuration characterises the species as an Oligotoma. From the present species it may be distinguished by its smaller size and lighter colour (the whole body is light brown, the head no darker than the thorax) as well as by the wing-veins. The (unforked) posterior portion of the radial ramus is only well-developed at its proximal end, the remaining part being only faintly indicated. The same is true of the median and the cubitus. The eye as seen from above is almost circular (as in Enderlein's figure of *O. saundersi*). It is possible that it may be one of the cosmopolitan species (*saundersi* or *latreillei*) but a reliable identification of this specimen is obviously out of the question.